

STATE NEWS.

GRANVILLE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—This fair, the first held in the State, if not in the South since the termination of the war, virtually closed yesterday, although some portion of the companies will remain at Henderson to day, when the prizes, premiums, diplomas, &c., will be distributed.

We have time enough to say that it was all points a great success and did credit to the manufacturers, farming, gardening, and household skill of old Granville. We shall speak of the affair as it deserves in our next, by which time the effects of the grand ball, on Thursday evening, will be abated if not worn out.—*Raleigh Progress.*

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand that Governor Worth, who is *ex-officio* President of the Board of Internal Improvement of the State, and the members thereof, Dr. J. G. Ramsay, of Rowan, and P. H. Winston, of Bertie, will leave this city next Tuesday, on a tour of inspection through the Albemarle and Chesapeake ship canal. They propose to go by way of Weldon and Norfolk, and we command the party to our old friends in the "Plain cities" of "our common harbor." They know how to receive and entertain their distinguished fellow citizens of other States, and delight in showing respect as well as hospitality to North Carolinians of the right stripe.—*Raleigh Progress.*

RESONDRE.—Calvin J. Cowles, Esq., has tendered his resignation as a member of the Council of State. This step was induced, we understand, by the fact that he had become a candidate for the Legislature, and, if elected, would be disqualified from holding his seat in that body, if he had continued to hold the former position.

SIGNAL TERM.—Hon. Ralph P. Buxton, Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, has been appointed by the Governor to hold a special term for the county of Chatham, on the first Monday in December next.

COULDN'T GET SHOT—BUT GOT SHOT.—A negro, as black as the simon pure African, wearing a federal uniform, stepped into the barber shop of our friend Jimmy Smith, yesterday afternoon, and demanded to be shaved, which demand was not complied with. The negro thereupon became enraged, and spoke of his rights, using threats and other language not becoming one of his color, when to his surprise, a big stick *la* upon his examine, causing him to "fly" upon the range, "pursued by some one unknown, who, failing to overtake the dastard, sent a leaden missile after him from the barrel of a pocket pistol, which did not take effect. The parties, to us are unknown; but the facts as told to us.

Goldsboro' News.

BUSINESS IS UP.—The increased activity in business circles, within the last few days, has been very perceptible, though there is not near as much as was exhibited this time last season. There are very good reasons for this. In consequence of the backwardness and short comings of the crop, caused by the continued drought, interrupted wet weather and the inadequacy of labor, but little produce of any kind has been received thus far, in comparison with previous years. The farmers are considerably behind in plowing, hence the apparent inactivity. Business, however, is believed by some of our most successful dealers, will be brisk and lively in a few days, and a large trade is anticipated. Our business men are well prepared, with large stocks for a heavy trade, and offer unusual inducements to those trading with them.—*Raleigh Progress.*

ADDRESS TO-MORROW EVENING.—Col. H. T. Guion will deliver an address before the Craven County Agricultural and Wine Growing Association, at the Theatre, to-morrow evening, at half past seven o'clock.—*Newbern Commercial.*

DISASTER.—We regret to learn that the steamer L. C. Cannon, Captain Todd, which left here several days since for Washington, N. C., and grounded about five miles beyond the mouth of North river, continues shipwrecked, and will only get off with a South wind—it being necessary to raise the water in the Sounds.—*Newbern Old Drimino.*

From the National Intelligencer.

SCARCITY OF MONEY IN THE SOUTH.

All accounts from the Southern States and cities agree in representing that there is, in the whole of that region, a great scarcity of money. Last autumn the South was sending forward a large stock of cotton and a considerable quantity of tobacco, for which high prices were realized.—

This sum of ready money was in part converted into goods and merchandise, for a supply of which the South is suffering in consequence, and little left for the payment of the debts sustained by the planter.

The President was told the other day, by one of the most eminent of the Conservative Republican Senators, that he would be impeached and removed. That nothing, at his command, could now prevent it.—The President could not see it. He talks politics freely with all comers, who are inclined office-bearers and scoundrels, and are interested in deceiving him. His "relation upon the people" is still his leading characteristic, and the people are against him, except those whose support can do him no good.

RADICAL THREATS IN EVENT OF REMOVAL OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "A. S. T. wants to be United States Senator. Baltimore city sends twenty-one members to the Legislature. To get these twenty-one votes he will drench the streets with blood. If he attempts to remove the Commissioners they will resist. Their policemen are directed to arrest as disturbers of the peace anybody pretending to interfere with them. The Mayor will never succumb, but fight it out to the bitter end. All the Union men in Baltimore swear that they will drench the streets with blood but they will protect their rights and the law. The brave Gen. Denison and the gallant Gen. Woolly have both offered their services to the Mayor, and the returned veterans of the Union army are ready to fight. Swain will have a terrible responsibility if he should do this thing to defeat Stewart, Thomas and C. G. C. S."

"My dear ladies, that is Andrew Johnson will send the regular troops into Baltimore to sustain Stewart, if the attempt of the latter to remove the Police Commissioners be resisted by the people, as resisted it will be. In that event, let the Rebels be prepared. Let Pennsylvania be ready."

In reply to Forney's menace against the Governor of Maryland, the Washington *Constitutional Union* says: "Let Forney's army of traitors come on; they will be met as they deserve. The announcement of the President was not an idle one, that treason having been put down in the South, he was ready for it in the North."

The appearance of shooting stars is quite common, but in the months of August and November of each year they are seen in greater numbers, generally about the 10th of August and 12th of November. The great meteor shower of 1799 seems to have drawn the attention of astronomers more particularly to this subject, and from that time to the recurrence of the meteoric showers in 1833, and up to the present day, they have been endeavoring to refer the different phases and characteristics of the phenomena to known laws, and to establish the exact anniversary of its appearance.

Thus far the more brilliant of these meteor showers have occurred at intervals of thirty-three years; that of 1833 was certainly distinguished by the immense number of moving meteors to be seen at once, and for the remarkable size and splendor of many of them. Among the myriads of blazing meteors visible on that occasion, was one at least seen at various places on this continent. It was recognized by several observers by its extraordinary size and brilliancy, as well as by the length of time its train remained visible, which was about ten minutes. The luminous train seemed to follow the meteor in a serpentine course, and finally disappeared in a vast nebulous cloud, many times larger than the moon, and which continued to move onward with a velocity greater than the clouds.

The meteoric displays of 1799 and 1833 were characterized by the fall of meteors, which, rushing towards the surface of the earth with a loud noise, penetrated beneath it several feet. The periodicity of these starry showers is not so definitely ascertained with regard to the day as the year. They have occurred to a greater or less degree in the months of August and November, from 1833 to 1839; but the most remarkable of them have appeared on the 12th of November, or between that day and the 14th.

The next appearance of the meteoric phenomenon, therefore, is expected on or about the 12th of next month. The observations of astronomers have demonstrated that the shooting stars are more numerous between midnight and sunrise, and the majority of them agree in fixing the radial point of that point in which the lines described by the meteors in their flight converge in the atmosphere. They both entered the fortress this morning, and remained all day.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The *World* gives the following as specimens of the leaders of the Radical party:

Here are a few specimens of the leaders of the Radical party: Chandler and Banks, notorious drunkards; Brownlow, blatherskite, and invokers of a new rebellion; Newman, the man that prayed for the assassination of President Johnson; Butler, spoon-thief, gold-thief, cotton-thief; Stevens, keeper of the "pantry of hell"; Neal Dow, purloiner of pianos; and Phillips, who invokes the block and axe, and has refused all his life to swear fealty to the Constitution or to vote under it, because it "is a league with death and a covenant with hell."

By the politeness of Col. Bonford, the band has performed several evenings at the institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind, much to the gratification of the officers of the institution and the blind pupils.

Scotia.

ROMNEY.—On Sunday night last, the large warehouse, south of town, used by the Wilmington & Weldon and Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Companies for storing freight, was broken into by unknown parties and about \$800 worth of shoes stolen therefrom. The shoes were the property of Mr. Owen, a merchant in the town of Hertford, though the loss falls on the S. & R. Railroad Company.—*Weldon Star.*

THE CORN CROP.—A Washington dispatch says: "The Agricultural Department have reports from various parts of the country establishing the fact, that notwithstanding the recent heavy rains and early frosts, there will be the largest corn crop ever produced in America."

A young lady in Wisconsin had both legs and her collar-bone broken by the kicking of a horse. Her hoops touched the horse while she was passing on the side walk.—He began kicking and one foot got entangled in her hoops.

St. Louis now has a direct and uninterrupted westward railroad connection of over four hundred miles, the Eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad having been completed and opened to Fort Riley on the 15th inst.

A negro woman in Nashville last week, announced her new-born infant, and hid the body in the staircase of a cooking school.

The accomplished wife of General A. P. Stewart, is teaching music in Greenwood Seminary, at Lebanon, Tenn.

Detective Smith, of the Memphis police, shot himself through the head last Friday. Domestic unhappiness was the cause.

Hon. C. C. Johnson has resigned from the Tennessee Legislature on account of ill health.

A woman was discharged from Blackwell's Island, on Monday, who had been convicted a hundred and fifty times.

The banker of Lorion has given the Bologna Cathedral an altar valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

The vote of this has recently doubled to 140,000. It was the greatest. It has succeeded in breaking through all but the outer door, when the alarm was given and their further progress arrested.

Raleigh Sentinel.

PARKER MILLS.—Messrs. L. W. Glazebrook and Wm. W. Allerton have bought out the interest of Mr. N. H. Tyler in the paper mill near Forestville, in the county, and intend to make it a first-class plant. This is the largest mill of the kind in the South, and we are satisfied that the gentlemen above-named, will manage it in the most efficient and successful manner.

Population.—The population of Texas is rapidly increasing by immigration.

There are three hundred and twenty brick stores in course of construction at Atlanta, Ga.

Victor Emanuel is reported to be unwell; his medical attendants are afraid of paralysis in the right arm.

It is said that the Brazilian Emperor will pass through New York next summer on the way to the Paris exposition.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners and Governor Swann—President Johnson and the Radicals.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

Baltimore is now the centre of Radical aspirations. The Radicals are determined to take the initiative in the conflict with the President. They have prepared for an insurrection against the constituted State authorities of Maryland at the coming election of members of Congress in that State. Every Radical State will furnish aid to the proposed revolt in Baltimore against the orders of Governor Swann, if he should attempt to remove the police commissioners.

This seems to be a point upon which the Radicals may find it most convenient to adopt as an initial.

The case is this: Baltimore, if the police commissioners enforce the registry law, as they did at the municipal election, will elect two Radicals as representatives to Congress. The entire Radical party will fight for the Brooks bill to withdraw the term of office of the chief magistrate of the State, and to make him subject to removal at the pleasure of the Legislature.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866.

The Constitutional Amendment.

We were much astonished and somewhat mortified last week at what we supposed was the advice of Dr. Deems, the accomplished editor of the *New York Watchman*, a paper which has a large circulation throughout the Southern States, and whose editor has great influence in this section, to the South to ratify the Constitutional amendment, as a matter of policy and best under existing circumstances in order to reconstruct the country.

We were astonished at this advice, for it was in direct opposition to what we had regarded as the former course of that paper, and were mortified, because we did not believe the people of the South could follow the advice without becoming a party to their own disfranchisement and disgrace, without being *parties criminis*. If it was wrong and criminal in the South to accept the degrading proposition before the event of the late elections, it is equally so now that the result of these elections has been against the policy of the President and favorable to that of Congress; and if they possessed the power under the Constitution to reject the amendment before the elections, their adverse results will not deprive them of this right. If they can refuse to ratify this proposition now, they will have the power equally to reject the mysterious and ominous "something worse" that weak-kneed and designing persons among us threaten us with, if either the forms or spirit of the Constitution are rejected.

If indeed the Constitution is to be continually set aside and trampled upon, what is to be hoped for in amending it—if it is no longer to be regarded and obeyed as the supreme and fundamental law of the land, let it at least remain on the statute books, the honored instrument handed down to us by patriotic sires, the noble, if useless record of the wisdom and virtues of its authors, and not the history of Northern triumph and Southern degradation. Our defeat, honorable as it was, may be converted into lasting humiliation and disgrace, by voluntarily engraving upon the Constitution of the country, the political animosities and sectional hatred of the party, who did nothing to insure that defeat except by a pitiless attack upon "rebels" from the hustings, in the halls of Congress, or through the columns of newspapers. The representatives of the brave men who exposed their lives and endured the hardships necessary to insure our defeat—nay, the very leaders and heroes in the struggle, in Convention at Cleveland, have denounced the terms of reconstruction as ill-advised, cowardly and unconstitutional.

The South, we submit cannot consider on this subject. The mere fact of its being referred to us indicates some option or the semblance of a choice on our part, and while we can in no respect be regarded as responsible for the wrongs inflicted upon us by the military strength of the government, we certainly will become responsible for any humiliation our fears may invite or any disgrace our ratification may bring about. The gain which it is argued will be made by the South by accepting the humiliating and unconstitutional proposition will be more than counterbalanced by future loss, and viewed merely as a matter of policy, we are not satisfied that the South has much to gain by disfranchising her best citizens, reducing her representation to the most insignificant number, and converting the substance, thus emasculated, into the mere shadow by confining her representatives to those who were false to their State and treacherous to their homes, their friends and brethren.

We have referred to this subject to-day merely to correct an erroneous impression we had taken of the position of the *Watchman*, and to give to our readers the very sensible article from the last number of that excellent paper upon the subject of the proposed amendment. Dr. Deems in a private letter to the editors of the *Raleigh Standard*, says:

"Every Southern confederate with the *World*, as in most of the Howard associations you are, and you know that if they were not, I would not hold a post to advocate either men's opinions for pay."

We hesitated to refer to this subject earlier, fearing to do injustice to that paper, as we were not satisfied, after a careful perusal of the article, that it advised the Southern people to ratify the amendment, although there was much in it we did not like and regretted to see coming from such a source. The following article, however, will give a more distinct explanation of the opinions of the distinguished Editor, and contains advice which will command itself to the Southern public:

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

From all minor topics we turn every day, think on this great question, last week, what we were to do with it. We shall do, from time to time, the only conclusion we reached then was that it seemed the policy for the South to wait and watch the progress of events, and that this, as far as we could see, was the only safe course.

The question is, what the people of the South will do with the measure when it comes before them. The *Watchman* is shamed by the oracles which blow from the North.

If there were honor with these in power, something might be proposed or accepted. But there are the trouble. The Southern States are not regarded as parts of the country. "The nation," in the dialect of Radicals, means only the States that are with them. The Southern States, which were to be counted in "for" their honor, the Southern States are so counted in; whenever for their good they should be regarded as part of the nation, they should be "counted out."

Now, they are in or out. If in, who dare propose terms for their admission? If out, what have the other States to do with them? If they are in, why are not their voices in Congress, seeing that the 15th article of the Constitution provides "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate?" Is Virginia a State or not? Let that question have its answer. Then, will she, like all other questions, all theories, all gloom, be over or no. If Virginia be one of the United States now, she was during the whole war. Then she did not represent the people of the South in the Senate. She could complain of no act of hers, as she had nothing to do with it; but the day she comes forward and says, "I take my equal suffrage in the Senate," there is no power on earth known to me in the American Constitution which can "deprive" her of that "equal suffrage" with-

out her consent." That Virginia is believed to be one of the United States is shown by the fact that she is taxed, and that she is accounted one of the number of the States, the voice of three-fourths of which is required in the Senate for amendment in the Constitution. Now, whenever she excludes her chosen Senators from their seats commits an act unconstitutional, despotic and anarchic.

Again. The first section of this proposed 14th Article of Amendment declares who shall be citizens of the several States, of North Carolina and Georgia, for instance. What constitutional right has Congress to that? Each State, when ever it shall be its citizen, and when men are made citizens of a State they are of necessity citizens of the United States. The members of the House of Representatives in Congress from the State of Alabama, for instance, are citizens of Alabama, and who of all the inhabitants may vote for these representatives is a question determined by the State of Alabama. The 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the representatives in Congress shall have the qualifications required for the most numerous branch of the State legislature," and obviously the determination of that question is.

Now, when we see the Constitution utterly set aside or trampled upon what is to be hoped for? Deceived already by their *Watchman*, how can we be expected to be undeceived? Last week that "the adoption of this amendment does not secure the return of the State to Congress." But the fact in power may contrive to force their amendment upon the South, and then we shall be compelled to accept it, and in that case. They may force even the more hateful measure of negro suffrage. Even then there is the hopeful view that the negro will be so much more inclined to be a slave, will be more inclined to be the prey from inflicting mortal damage on the State. We should never, however, think of urging that as a reason why the people of the South should *voluntarily* adopt negro suffrage. But last week we strove to discover as a reason why the Southern States should adopt this amendment.

And then, such of the morality of the men who could urge such a measure? Before a State can be admitted she must commit the sin of repudiation. One would suppose in advance that the General Government would direct each State to take such a step, as the adoption of the amendment of debts as a preparation for readmission if she were out. But now the General Government says, to Mississippi, for instance, "You are in the Union, and you have been a good citizen, and you are entitled to the Constitution, a right to the Senate; but you shall not enjoy that constitutional right until you attain your epoch with the repudiation of your just debts." Now, a fact, a party, a doctrine, a government that can do that, is a party of any political crime.

All we can say to the Southern States is, make the best terms you can with your conquerors without becoming *parties criminis*.

Impeachment of the President.

The direct promise made during the recent canvass in Pennsylvania and Ohio by candidates for re-election to Congress, and their subsequent success, that they themselves would draw bills of impeachment against President Johnson, indicate very clearly that there will be an attempt made during the next session of Congress to carry their threat of impeachment, and that the Radical leaders will resort to this extreme measure to rid themselves of one who stands in their way in their designs upon the Constitution and the country. We hardly think the majority of Congress are yet prepared for this violent course, but its frequent repetition on the stump and in the press is evidently designed to feel the Northern pulse and prepare those people for it.

We published some days since, General Butler's plan of impeachment, and being a candidate for re-election to Congress, he aspires, should the next session fail to do so, to obtain a victory in the Capitol at Washington, a boon denied him on the field of battle. Wendell Phillips has also arranged charges, containing six counts, also:

First. Seeking to overthrow the Government of the United States.

Second. Corruptly using the power of appointment.

Third. Declaring peace without the consent of Congress.

Fourth. Corruptly using the pardoning power.

Fifth. Failing to enforce the Civil Rights bill.

Sixth. Complicity in the New Orleans riots.

The Radical leaders have progressed so far in their purpose to impeach the President that they are now discussing the effect of the mere presentation of the charges, and the powers of the President pending the trial. They seem to regard the effect of the trial to be more or less useless if Mr. Johnson is permitted to remain in possession of his office.

The new President might appoint a new cabinet. He might break off negotiations in progress with foreign powers. He might revolutionize all the offices of the country by a sweeping proscription and new appointments. When the acquited President returned to his station he might find it impossible to re-instate his deposed subordinates by a refusal of a hostile Senate to confirm his appointments. The assumption that the President is vacated during the trial, is therefore as absurd in its consequences as it is untenable in law.

Asylum for the Orphans of Confederate Soldiers.

During the progress of the war several

efforts were inaugurated with much suc-

cess to provide Asylums for the orphans of Confederate soldiers.

In North Carolina, especially, under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Deems, a very large sum had been raised for this purpose, but the result of the war, which destroyed the currency in which the subscriptions had been made, rendered the entire fund valueless.

The very causes which operate to make it impossible for our people, by voluntary donations, to provide for these orphans, render their claims upon us more pressing.

These unfortunate children have not only had property destroyed by the operations of the war, but their natural guardians and protectors poured out their life's blood upon the battle fields of their country, and the dependent orphans are drifting about upon the broad and dangerous ocean of life without compass or helmsmen. Children who under the kind and protecting care of a father, would have become useful ornaments to society, are growing up in ignorance, and may be, in vice, and will become a burden and tax upon communities who are neglecting them as much from a want of interest as ability.

We do not propose that the people of North Carolina shall be called upon to pay a tax or contribute by individual subscriptions entirely, to provide a proper home for the orphans of the Confederate soldiers of the State. We are convinced that at present this plan is not practicable, but we will not admit that our people do not feel the great necessity for such an institution or appreciate the paramount claims of these unfortunate orphans upon their generosity and charity.

Much can, however, be accomplished by organization and concert of action, and as proof of this we desire to call the attention of our ladies to what has been done in this important matter by the united efforts of the ladies of Clarksville, Tennessee. Appreciating the necessity of an Asylum for the orphans of Confederate soldiers they formed an Orphan Asylum Association, and commenced their benevolent labors last Spring.

The initory steps were taken under the most discouraging circumstances. The war had just closed, the people were greatly depressed, and money very scarce. Added to this, the community were almost equally divided in their sympathies in reference to the late struggle. But the re-

turning, having no other aim than simply to vacate his office, can accomplish this purpose just as well without the custody of his person as with it. He is summoned to appear on the same principle that the defendant in a civil suit is summoned to appear. If he stays away, he only waives his opportunity of defence. An officer summoned to appear and answer to an impeachment has these three alternatives, with perfect freedom of selection, namely: he may appear in person; he may appear only by counsel; or he may decline to appear at all. In the case of Justice Samuel Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, impeached in 1805, the Senate, after organizing a high court of impeachment, adopted the following as one of its rules of proceed-

"10. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. If he appears, or any person for him, he shall be allowed to make his defense, particularly if by himself or by agent or attorney; naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he does not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded."

It is clear from this weighty and authoritative precedent, that the accusers of the President are wholly wrong in their views of the law. Instead of the President being taken into custody and imprisoned, it depends on his voluntary choice whether he will appear before the court at all. If he appears, he is just as free to appear by attorney as in person.

Judge Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution, describes at length the formalities observed in trials for impeachment.

Now, when we see the Constitution utterly set aside or trampled upon what is to be hoped for? Deceived already by their *Watchman*, how can we be expected to be undeceived? Last week that "the adoption of this amendment does not secure the return of the State to Congress." But the fact in power may contrive to force their amendment upon the South, and then we shall be compelled to accept it, and in that case.

They may force even the more hateful measure of negro suffrage.

Even then there is the hopeful view that

the negro will be so much more inclined to be a slave, will be more inclined to be the prey from inflicting mortal damage on the State. We should never, however, think of urging that as a reason why the people of the South should *voluntarily* adopt negro suffrage. But last week we strove to discover as a reason why the Southern States should adopt this amendment.

There have been in all five cases of impeachments since the beginning of our government, namely, that of Wm. Blount, 1799; John Pickering, 1803; Samuel Chase, 1805; James H. Peck, 1813; and West H. Humphreys, 1862. The law of impeachment trials, as stated by Judge Story, is founded on the precedents furnished by these five cases. The argument in support of the position that the President must necessarily be suspended from office during the trial, falls to the ground in the face of this uniform usage.

Our ladies are as benevolent as those of Clarksville, and certainly they sympathize as warmly in the necessities of the orphans of our gallant soldiers. The entire community join them, too, in this feeling. Money, certainly, is very scarce, and our people are compelled labor hard for a support, but they will spend a liberal portion of their earnings for amusement and pleasure, even when their sympathies are not appealed to.

And this money goes not to reward the noble conduct of their patriotic dead or to pay a debt of gratitude they owe their children; not to be expended in educating the dependent orphans of their honored heroes and elevating and improving their own society; but to strangers who have neither their sympathy or respect. Within the week just past, the people of New Hanover and Brunswick counties have paid a sum of money to Dan Castle and the other shows connected with his circus to form a liberal nucleus for a fund for the purpose of establishing an Asylum for their orphans, which would once place the project beyond the shadow of a doubt of final and complete success. And money enough will be paid these same companies during their stay in the State to build and found an Asylum and College for these unfortunate children which would stand a lasting monument of the liberality and gratitude of our people, and would be the healthy fountain head of untold blessings to our State.

This very fact proves that the project is feasible, and requires only energy and determination to carry it successfully out.

It requires some to start the movement,

and if once properly in motion, we believe that the enterprise is so worthy and meritorious, and one that appeals so strongly to the hearts and sympathies of the entire State, that it will not fail. We can look either to Federal or State aid in this matter. The cause for which the parents of these children did under the law, but the flag which they followed and the cause for which they gave up their lives was made immortal by their heroism, and the very blood of our efforts cast enduring taint on the record of our unfortunate struggle. The object therefore appeals to the highest and noblest sympathies of our hearts. The children of these men who surrendered their lives for us in want and poverty, appeal to us. Are they to grow up in ignorance and sin, and we to spend our money listening to the stale witticisms of the clown, witnessing the unnatural and unpleasant exhibitions of the gymnast, and applauding the disgusting vulgarities of the minstrel? Against such a course the dictates of prudence and self-interest protest. Humanity and religion alike appeal to us; our honor and character as a people demand different action. From their sepulchres the voices of the dead come to us in plaintive accents in behalf of their orphan children.

The arguments are so futile that we can only regard it as a subterfuge. The judicial circuits of the United States are created by acts of Congress. The allotment of judges to circuits is made by the Supreme Court upon the demise of any of the justices. The allotment by the court is operative till a new allotment is made, and each allotment refers to the circuit as established by law. Chief Justice Chase is judge of the circuit to which Justice Belknap belongs by appointment, and no change in that circuit by Congress, by the addition or subtraction of other States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall affect the basic principle of the circuit, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty years of age in such State.

Section 2. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability.

The order for the holding of the Court in Richmond, on the 2d October, was made by Judge Underwood, at Richmond, in June last, some days after the act of Congress of the 22d May had been passed.

The order for the holding of the Court in Columbus, Ky.,

of the Circuit Court, was issued at Columbus, Ky. Flags of truce were occasionally sent back and forth between the two places, and the opposing Generals were generally present. After the conclusion of business it was frequently the case that wine would be brought forth, and toasts drunk at parting. On one occasion General Polk proposed a toast which he said all could drink. Those present filled their glasses, and he gave: "To General George Washington." As he paused purposefully at the end of the name, the company commenced to drink, when he added, "the first rebel." Gen. Grant had his glass nearly finished by that time, and it was no use to stop; but he exclaimed, "That was scarcely fair, General, but I will be even with you some day." The laugh was, of course, somewhat against him, but the company partied in good humor.

Some two weeks afterward another flag of truce was sent down to Columbus, General Grant accompanying it. After business was over, the Confederate General produced the wine as usual, and General Grant

adroitly turned the conversation into State rights, on which subject Southerners always loved to dilate—their rights being the alleged object for which they claimed to be fighting.

He allowed them to proceed at a considerable length without attempting to refute anything, and they were perhaps flattered themselves with the idea that they were converting him from the error of his ways.

At length he arose to go, and proposed a

toast at parting. Glasses were filled, and the General rose and when all were busily

drinking, he added, "white and black."

The horror of the chivalry at being inveigled into drinking such a heretical toast easily be imagined; and they were rather disposed to be angry, until General Grant remarked, "I have had a good time, and I will have a good time again." General Grant had his glass nearly finished by that time, and it was no use to stop; but he exclaimed,

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